

# Alexandria

## AND COMMERCIAL

# Advertiser

## INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1801.

[No. 279.

**IN consequence of the intended removal to Norfolk of the person employed to deliver the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER to its patrons, we shall be under the necessity of employing another after the middle of next month—a sober steady man will meet with good encouragement on application to the Printers.**

Sept. 27.

### Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,  
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhd. and bbls.  
French Brandy in bbls.  
Holland Gin in bbls.  
Teneriffe Wine in casks,  
Cordials in bbls.  
Sugar in hhd. and bbls.  
Molasses in hhd.  
Rice in tierces and bbls.  
Soap in boxes,  
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,  
handsomely assorted,  
30 boxes Havana Segars,  
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,  
A variety of DRY GOODS,  
AMONG WHICH ARE—  
Broad and narrow Cloths,  
Flannels and Planes,  
Carpets and Carpeting.  
Irish and German Linens,  
Worsted and cotton Stockings,  
Calicoes and Ginghams,  
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,  
Table Cloths, Hats,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Hardware, and  
A number of other articles.  
P. G. MARSTELLER,  
Oct. 22. Vendue-Master.

### Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY next,  
At 10 o'clock will be sold at the Auction Room,  
Rum in hhd. and bbls.  
Sugar in bbls.  
Coffee in bags,  
Raisins in boxes,  
Soap in do.  
Tobacco in kegs,  
Starch in bbls.  
A quantity of Stone Ware, &c.

ALSO,  
A quantity of Dry Goods,  
Confining of  
German and Irish Linens,  
Holland Linens,  
White Rolls, Hessian,  
Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,  
Kerseymeres, Forest Cloths,  
Broadcloths, Baizes,  
Calicoes, Checks,  
Pocket Hankerchiefs, Shawls,  
Perfums, Gloves,  
Sewing Silks and Threads,  
Tapes, Silk Hozz, &c. &c.  
Likewise—without reserve—  
Two bales of INDIA GOODS,  
damaged.

H. and T. MOORE,

Nov. 2. Auctioneers.

100 LBS. PLASTER OF PARIS,  
Jamaica Spirit,  
Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in t. hds.  
and bbls.  
Lisbon Wine by the pipe or qr. cask,  
1st and 2d quality James river Tobacco in  
kegs,  
Coatie Salt—For sale by  
Wm. HARTSHORNE.

ALSO Two or three Mill Wrights, and  
two Journeymen Carpenters wanted imme-

ediately.

10 mo. 26.

Robert & John Gray  
beg leave to return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of Alexandria, and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement they have experienced during the period they have been in business—Relying with confidence on a continuance of favor, they now offer for sale, upwards of Two Thousand VOLUMES of useful & entertaining BOOKS,  
of which the following are a part:

L A W.

Laws of the United States complete, including those of the last session of Congress; Gillett's Law of Evidence; Park on Insurance; Cooper's Bankrupt Law; Franklin on Equity; Powell on Contracts; Picader's Assistant; Perkin's Conveyancer; Kyd on Exchange; Blackstone's Commentaries, with notes by Chisholm; Conduktor General; Constitution of the United States; American Clerk's Magazine; Vattel's Law of Nations, &c.

M E D I C I N E.

Motherby's Medical Dictionary; Cullen's Materia Medica; Culpeper's Practice of Physic; Edinburgh New Dispensatory; Buchan's Domestic Medicine; Hunter on the B. & S.; Bell on the Venereal; Rush's Medical Enquiry; Monroe's System of Anatomy; Darwitt's Zoonomia; Jackson on the Fevers of the West-Indies; Caldwell's Memoirs, &c.

D I V I N I T Y.

Folio and quarto family Bibles; Davis's Sermons; Blair's Sermons; Fothergill's Sermons; Melville; Hervey's Meditations; Wallin's Lectures on Primitive Christianity; Dodd on Death; Beauties of Hervey; Beauties of Nature; Fordyce's Sermons to Young Men; Do. to Young Women; Pike's Cates of Conscience; Common Prayer Books, (Morocco, gilt) Watts's Miscellanies; Young's Night Thoughts; Willison's Advice; Watt's Psalms and Hymns; John Newton's Work; Do. Olney Hymns, &c.

A R T S, S C I E N C E S, &c.

Cary's edition of Guthrie's Geography, with a folio Atlas; Guthrie's Grammar, 18th edition, corrected and enlarged; Morse's Geography; Do. abridged; Do. Gazetteer; Paine's Geography; Brook's Gazetteer; New Universal Gazetteer; Gibon's Surveying; Simpson's Euclid; Mar's Book-keeping; Ferguson's Astronomy; Moore's Navigation, 14th Lon. edit. Blunt's New Practical Navigator; ad. edit. American Coast Pilot; Adam's on the Globes, &c.

E D U C A T I O N A N D S C H O O L B O O K S.

Edgeworth on Education; Man of Education; Elements of Police Education; Moore on Education; Dyche's, Bailey's, Sheridan's, Johnson's and Entick's Dictionaries; Scott's Letters; Murray's English Reader; Do. Sequel to the English Reader; Columbian Orator; Young Gentleman and Lady's Monitor; Frazer's Assistant; Schoolmaster's Assistant; Fisher's Companion; Murdoch's Webster's, Harrington's, Alth's, and Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Webster's, Pearce's, Dilworth's, Rational and Universal Spelling Books; Child's Guide and Instructor; School Bibles and Testaments, &c. &c. &c.

Dictionaries, Grammars, &c. for the Latin Classes:

Young's Latin and English Dictionary; Ennius's do. Virgil Delphini; Horatii do. Caesar do. Terrence do. Sallust do. Cicero do. Ovid do. Davidion's Ovid; Clark's Sallust; Mair's do. Cornelius Nepos; Mair's Introduction; Clark's do. Selecta Prudentia; Selecta Vetera; Cleonius de Officiis; Clark's Corderii; Clark's Branius; Philadelphia Latin Grammar; Rudiman's Rudiments; Gradus ad Parusiam; &c. &c.

Books for the Greek Classes:

Moore's Greek Grammar; Alexander's do. Greek Testament; Schreveli Lexicon; Hutchinson's Xenophon; Clark's Homer's, &c.

Dictionaries, Grammars, &c. for the French Classes.

Boyer's Dictionary; Tocquet's do. Perrin's, Grammar; Hammel's do. Perrin's Fables and Exercises. Telemachus, French and English.

ALSO New Publications.

Life and Opinions of Col. Hanger, written by himself; Kotzebue's Life; Nocturnal Visit; Maid of the Hamlet; Unfixed Females; Volney's Lectures; Visit for a Week; Tale of the Times; Black Valley; Spirit of the Castle; Girl of the Mountain; Tales of Wonder, &c.

Novels and Romances, a very extensive assortment.

Stationery Articles.

Super royal, royal, medium, demy, folio and quarto pof, foolscap and pot writing paper, marble and drawing do. Sheathing paper, binder's, bandbox and bonnet pasteboards by 100 lbs. groce or doz. walets by the lb. box or ounce, sealing wax by the lb. or stick, inkholders of various kinds, quills, flares and slate pencils, ink and inkpawer, blank and playing cards, ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket books, mathematical instruments from 5\$ to 15 dol. scales and dividers, penknives, silver pencil cases, Indian rubber, violins and violin strings, instruction for the flute and violin, &c.

Bibles, testaments, spelling books, primers, chap books, English and German almanacs, children's books by the groce, doz. or single.

A general assortment of Blank Books, Stamps, and Bills of Lading.

N. B. R. OK-BINDING done with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO Country Storekeepers, and those who purchase to sell again, may be supplied on very moderate terms for cash, or a liberal credit to punctual customers.

Oct. 30.

dir. 100

SPANISH HIDES.

JUST RECEIVED,

2000 Spanish Hides from Curracoa, and for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER,

Who have in store,

A few thousand bushels coarse and fine Salt, Malaga Wine in quarter casks, Loaf and Mucoyado Sugar in bbls. And excellent Claret in cases of 1 and 2 doz. bottles.

Also,

A general assortment of Groceries and Carpenters' Tools, as usual.

Sept. 12.

eo

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED

In the Augusta from London, and Commerce from Liverpool, via Baltimore, The following GOODS, which completes their assortment for the season—viz.

Superfine cloths and kerseymeres, 5-4 and 6-4 broad cloths of every description,

4-4 and 7-8 plains, 7-4, 6-4 and 4-4 moleskin cut coatings, Kerseys and half thicks, 2 trunks muffs, tipplers and ermynes, 1 box thread, edgings, laces and veils, 3 cafes Irish linens, 2 do. do. sheetings and diapers, 3 trunks printed calicoes, 1 cafe table knives and forks, White Chapel needles, Fashionable buttons, Silk shawls, Cotton and silk hosiery, 11-8 and 6-4 cotton and linen check, Threads, tapes and bobbins, 8, 10, 12 and 20d nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be round and open for sale in a few days on moderate terms, at the usual credit, by wholesale or retail.

Oct. 22.

dir. 100

CHINA.

JAMES BACON

Has received from Philadelphia, a consignment of

INDIA CHINA,

Consisting of

Blue and white Dining Sets, 170 pieces, Evening Tea Sets from 49 to 64 do.

Nankeen Breakfast Sets, Bowls, Cake Plates, &c. which he will dispose of on very low terms for cash.

Being about to quit the DRY GOODS business, he will dispose of the remainder of his stock in that line, considerably under first cost.

Oct. 26.

d

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are, Printed calicoes and chintzes, Mudsins of various kinds,

Plain and figured cambric, Mulsinets and dimities, Irish linens and table linens, Shawls, hosiery and ribbons, Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7.

d

Lawrence Owen

Has commenced business in King-street, nearly opposite the Washington Tavern, where he has on hand

A general assortment of DRY GOODS.

Among which are a handsome assortment of London Superfine Cloths, which he will sell low for Cash.

October 22.

d

FOR CHARTER,

The fast sailing Schooner

MISSISSIPPI,

JOHN GUTHRIE,

MASTER;

Burthen about 350 barrels. Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Who has for sale,  
Turk's Island Salt,  
Merchants' Wharf, Sept. 21. d

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and Aligator from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods, which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.

Oct. 5.

d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and the Aligator from Liverpool,

A large and general assortment of FALL GOODS,

Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.

They have also on hand,

A large quantity of ISLE OF MAY and TURKS ISLAND SALT,

suitable for the Western country, and three bushel Sacks.

Oct. 3.

d

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship Reserve from London,

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of German linens,

Hardware from Birmingham,

Earthen ware in crates,

Brown sugar in hhd. and bbl.

Coffee in bags.

Sept. 14.

d

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils—For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

LETTER  
From a Hindu Philosopher, residing in Philadelphia, to his friend in Delhi.

PRAISE TO GENESA,  
Beloved El Hassen,

Knowing thy attachment to the musical Krishen and the winsome Gopis, his attendants, and remembering how thy soul used to glow with celestial fire, and thy tongue to roll in harmonious periods, I enlarged my last epistle by several extracts from the volumes of American poetry. To thee, my friend, who art both a philosopher and a poet, it cannot fail of affording delight to know how a people who are separated from Hindustan by one half the globe, express the emotions of passion and the flights of fancy. But American poetry is as different from that of Hindustan as the American himself is different from the Hindu. The poetry of every nation is characteristic of itself, and all historical records were destroyed and the poetry of every country preserved, it would not be difficult from that source alone to discover national characters. As in my last epistle, I mentioned the principal American poems, thou wilt perceive that only a small share of attention has yet been paid to the cultivation of poetry in America. This does not arise from a deficiency of poetical talents but from the state of society. For I have conversed with many Americans whose souls were elevated by the purest poetical fire; whose minds were familiar with every dreadful and every pleasing scene; who had been accustomed to contemplate every thing which is "awfully vast or elegantly little," and to whom nature had opened her most copious stores of language. I am told also, that their schools and colleges frequently exhibit very handsome proofs of poetical talents, which cultivation and leisure would probably ripen into the regular poetical character. But every man is here a man of business. So universally is this true, that no American poet, by profession, can be found in the list of their literary men. All those who have made any figure in poetry have been men of business, who amused their leisure hours with the charms of verse. Nor does the public taste encourage the cultivation of poetry. Party spirit and the lust of gain rule the American nation with such undivided sway, as to engross every passion and inflame every propensity. The meanest man is a politician equally with the greatest, and feels as if "the weight of mightiest monarchies," were to be sustained upon his shoulders. At some future period, when the state of society shall be so much matured as to afford literary men the means of undivided leisure, and when a literary taste in the nation shall in some degree controul the present ruling passions, it is probable that poetry will be so far cultivated and encouraged in America, that the number of American poets will be equally great and their names equally respectable as those of Great-Britain.—The natives of England and of English America excel the Hindus in strength and clearness of reasoning. They are more addicted to logical and mathematical enquiries; and in these, the English have acquired an unrivalled celebrity, and the Americans are making very handsome improvements. Indeed, the first poets both of England and America, are more distinguished for strength & sublimity than those of Hindustan; but they are greatly inferior in that delicious luxuriance of imagination and playful elegance of style, for which the Persian and Hindu poets are so remarkable. Indeed, my dear El Hassen, when I indulge myself, as I frequently do, in perusing the volumes of Hindu and Persian poetry, which I have selected as the companions of my travels, and the solace of my penitent hours, I lose myself in an ideal presence in my own dear native land; I suffer myself to be deluded into a conviction that I am wandering in a fragrant grove, on the banks of the holly Ganges; marking the reflection of the moon beams from its dimly waves, and listening to the songs of the night loving birds, that sing from the fruit dropping trees, and render vocal every ray. Then I start from my dream; the charming illusion is dissipated, and I cast my eyes around upon the land of strangers. Altho' the scenes of nature in America are less luxuriant, and the gilding of beauty is less splendid than in Hindustan, still nature has here exerted her highest creative powers in the production of every thing which is mark-

ed by amazing grandeur and awful sublimity. The rivers, majestic in their origin, swell and expand in their progress, till embracing a thousand tributary streams their breadth soon mocks the ken of human eye. Rolling on to the ocean, they visit a hundred cities; they behold the painted savage in his bark canoe, skimming the surface with incredible velocity, and bear upon their bosoms the weight of navies. Some range to the north and seek an outlet beneath the polar skies, where the empire of frost yields reluctantly to the summer suns; and where the most powerful torrents are arrested in their channels and chained fast to the rocks. Others flow to the south, till, confined by banks that are covered, thro' the whole year, with fruits and flowers, they are lost in oceans that sparkle to the vertical sun, and roll beneath the burning line.

The mountains, also stretch, in connected ridges, thro' immense regions, and hide their craggy tops in the clouds of Heaven. Their summits are gilded with sun beams, while their middle regions are involved in storms and darkness.

Immense lakes or inland seas, connected by straits, border the whole of the northern frontier of the United States, and connect in commercial relations, countries which are as remote from each other, as the Barumpooter from the Indus. Between two of these lakes the cataract of Niagara tumbles headlong from the clouds; a whole column, of 170 feet in height hangs suspended in the air, the spray rises and exhibits the rainbow in all its beauty; while the thundering of the torrent drowns every other noise and is heard in distant regions.

Landscapes of boundless extent and infinite variety, are presented on every side. From the top of a mountain in this country I have frequently viewed the surrounding scenes and felt the poetical ardor kindled within me at the prospect. With one glance the eye will often survey extensive and luxuriant plains, covered with cattle, and in rich verdure; rivers flowing with a smooth and undisturbed surface, or roaring over rugged bottoms; hills crowned with orchards and sloping their green sides to the sun; valleys smiling with meadows and flowers, and shaded by groves; ships winding up the inland waters and breaking from among the hills; towns, villages, and hamlets indicative of rational life; and the immense ocean lost at a distance beneath the incumbent sky.

These scenes, my dear friend, it is true, are not peculiar to America. They are presented in every country, but on a smaller scale. Here nature seems to have gloried in her might, and to have put forth the highest efforts of creative energy. Such scenes are calculated to seize the imagination and hurry it into poetical enthusiasm. This effect I have frequently witnessed as produced upon American minds; their poets frequently celebrate their rivers, mountains, cataracts and plains; and there is no room to doubt that at some future period the American *Parnassus*, *Goverdan*, *Xanibus* and *Ganges*, will be equally consecrated in poetical story, as those famous mountains and rivers in Greece and Hindustan. Indeed there is no deficiency of poetical talents in the nation at large, and the whole natural scenery of the country, tends to fill the mind with grand and sublime conceptions, and in no small degree with sensations of beauty. But sensations of exquisite beauty, are excited more powerfully in the country which thou, my dear El Hassen, inhabitest, and which I still delight to call my own, than in this or perhaps in any other. I would not suggest that Hindustan is deficient in scenes of grandeur and sublimity. Our *Ganges*, *Indus*, and *Barumpooter*, traverse immense regions, and refresh the ocean with an unbounded profusion of water—our *Goverdan* lifts its top to the clouds, and the mountains of *Kuttner* and *Gauts* overlook kingdoms and separate nations. Our landscapes are extensive, various and beautiful, and the ocean appears to us, also, unmeasured and unconfined.

But exquisite beauty rather than amazing grandeur, is the distinguishing mark of the scenes of Hindustan. Where, in America, shall we look for the *Lotos*, that splendid and elegant flower; where for the betel, the Sandal groves, and the "precious musk deer." Where shall we find bowers equally fragrant—valleys equally verdant; and roses, and trees that distill balsamic gums. In what American clime do the birds tune their throats to equal melody, and exhibit a plumage equally splendid, and shapes and motions

equally graceful. What American imagination has represented the God of Love, like the Hindu *Cama*, "with a bow of sugar-cane or flowers, with a string of Bees and five arrows, each pointed with an Indian blossom of a heating quality." Where, in America, can we find efforts of imagination equally splendid and beautiful, and stories of language equally copious?

In short, the English and Americans excel the Hindus in reason and taste, but the Hindus leave them far behind in flights of imagination and beauty of expression. The Hindus, giving way to their native dispositions, sometimes indulge an exuberance of imagination and a splendor of expression, too great to endure the scrutiny of cool reason and correct taste. How happy would that poet be who should combine the imagination and copiousness of the Hindu with the sublimity and correctness of the American!

Thy Friend,

SHAHCOOLEN.

### By Yesterday's Mail.

LONDON, September 5.

Yesterday a flag of truce arrived at Dover, with dispatches from the French government for M. Otto.

We received by the same conveyance Paris, Journals to the 1st instant, which bring no other intelligence than that the *Tiers Confédérés* fell one and an half the day preceding.

The activity and regularity of couriers and dispatches have certainly redoubled since that late remonstrance of Mr. Merry upon the state of the negotiations; and the public opinion seems strongly to have adopted the hints which have been suggested, upon the necessity of bringing them to a conclusion. The late events in Egypt, and the Baltic, to the issue of which by a tacit convention the relative state of both countries was referred, has removed the pretence of any longer delay and evasion. What effect they may have produced upon the mind of the Chief Consul, we have no means of ascertaining; but whether we consider the approaching period of the assembling of parliament or the decreasing length of the days, we cannot entertain any other opinion than that the government is determined to procure, without delay, the counter-project of the Tuilleries, or interrupt an unprofitable intercourse, which may soon be attended with great inconvenience and danger.

[Times.]  
Egypt must be fully in our possession by this time, and we know of no important service on which the English fleet has a prospect of being engaged in those seas. Indeed we have reason to believe that when Alexandria surrenders, a considerable part of our naval force will be drawn from the Mediterranean to the Cadiz station. At Gibraltar and Minorca, perhaps, troops may embark, and an expedition sail against some part of the continent of South America. Lord Keith, it is true, is expected home; but he will not leave the Mediterranean till the great service is at an end, and then it is not likely that Lord Nelson will succeed him. We believe on the contrary, that Lord Nelson will continue in his present command during the winter, as his services are much more likely to be wanted when the dark weather sets in than at this time. His lordship having solicited his present station, will not throw it up so hastily. While he is between England and France, the public feel the danger of invasion is greatly diminished; and ministers will be sensible that in no part can they place him, where he will be of more use to the country.

[Morn. Post, Aug. 27.]  
Every person cries out against the dilatory proceedings of the negotiators; yet, after all, what is the occasion for any hurry? The war is at present, but a war of sham battles, and it will probably soon sink to that class which the Prince of Conde denominated *guerres de pots de chambre*.

From the defensive preparations on the other side of the water, it now appears that the dread of invasion has blown over.

The late son of J. E. Warren, who was killed in Egypt, was not only a brave but an amiable and affectionate young man. He had several times been sent on service, and, whenever he failed on any expedition, he sent a blank letter to his mother, allowing her to conceive feelings which he could not describe.

The present Ministers affect great caution, and an earnest desire of throwing a veil over all distinction of parties. This spirit is not, however, carried into any of

the public offices, except the Admiralty. Earl St. Vincent, like a true seaman, knows no parties but the French and British, and labours most earnestly and ably to crush the one, and exalt the other.—His thoughts are wholly occupied in promoting the welfare and glory of our navy, not in discovering the politics of officers, that he may blast the hopes, whatever may be the merits, of those who differ in opinion from the Primer; not in distributing places and employments among the voters at rotten boroughs, in preference to men of merit and just claims; nor in making the navy subservient to parliamentary interest. What must have been the indignation of a man of such generous and independent principles, on finding, as we are assured he has done, among the papers of his office, a memorandum, written by one of his predecessors, "Never to employ Admiral Gambier, because he voted for Mr. Fox at a Westminster election."

[Morning Post.]

It probably contributes to the ill humour of the first consul for the loss of Egypt, that that army must now return to France which expressed so much resentment against him for deserting it. It will surprise no one, if some of its leaders should find their way to Cayenne without a trial, like the turbulent citizens of Guadalupe.

[The Times.]

The banishment of the Planters from Guadalupe, without even the form of a trial, at the bidding of the consul, would disgrace the government of Tunis or Morocco. That such despotism should be tolerated in a Republic, confuses all terms and ideas. As no nation ever so much abused liberty as the French, while they had it, none is more humiliated by the yoke it endures. Republican names and forms only add insult and bitterness to the unqualified tyranny of the Consular Constitution.

[ib.]

### NEGOCIATION.

The arrival of Mr. Merry at Paris, and the conferences held between that gentleman and M. Talleyrand, the French minister for foreign affairs, have, it is understood in the ministerial circles, given a new turn to the overtures for negotiation. There is little doubt that the first wish and object of the chief consul was the establishment of a naval armistice; but as he had no compensation to make for a concession by which we were to give up every thing and gain nothing, the field of discussion became more enlarged, and naturally extended itself to topics little thought of in the outset, but embracing various subjects of great continental interest. A definitive adjustment of affairs on the continent is not improbably under consideration, involving at once the fate of the Batavian republic, the claims of the Stadholder, the plan of indemnities in Germany, the peculiar situation of Hanover, the political independence and commercial freedom of Hamburg and Lubeck, the final settlement of Naples and Sardinia, and the exigencies and distress to which Portugal is reduced, with many other points of an important nature. This adjustment, to prove satisfactory, and to afford any just grounds of stability, must chiefly depend upon the will and acquiescence of France, and she may have expressed her readiness and sincerity to concur in the measure, if Great-Britain consents on her part, to restore some of the colonial possessions acquired by her navy. Of the sincerity of his pacific intentions, Buonaparte has certainly no pledge or security to offer; and this country must be content with his professions only, until some manifestation of an earnest desire to promote the grand work of pacification be given by him on the continent, where he possesses adequate means. He could not consistently refuse such a condition, since the surrender of the three frontier fortresses in Germany, required by him as a fine qua non of the good faith of Austria.

Should negotiation be considered on a scale so very extensive as that to which we have alluded, the necessity of consulting the opinions of so many cabinets must make the bare outline of the preliminaries a task of several months. It has been mentioned with some plausibility, that the first consul, in the withdrawing of his troops from the frontiers of Portugal, and in forbearing to take possession of the harbours and fortresses of that kingdom, has been zealous of evincing the sincerity and moderation of his views.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

BOSTON, October 23.  
A line of Telegraphs has been completed from the Vineyard to Cohasset. On Wednesday morning information of the arrival of the ship Mercury at the Vineyard, from Sumatra, was very expeditiously and correctly communicated, passing through eleven different telegraphs. The line will soon be extended to Boston.

#### COMMUNICATION.

"Instead of throwing false imputations on republican governments; instead of exciting or fomenting a vulgar malignity against the most respectable men and families—let us draw the proper inferences from history and experience—let us lay it down for a certain fact first, that emulation between individuals, and rivalries among families, never can be prevented; second, let us adopt it as a certain principle, that they ought not to be prevented, but directed to virtue, and then stimulated and encouraged by generous applause, and honorable rewards. And from these promises, let the conclusion be, as it ought to be, that an effectual controul be provided in the constitution, to check their excesses, and balance their weights. If this conclusion is not drawn, another will follow of itself—the people will be the dupes, and the leaders will worry each other, and the people too, till both are weary and ashamed, and from feeling not from reasoning, set up a master, and a despot, for a protector. What kind of a protector he will be, may be learned from the history of almost every revolution since the christian era."

Arrived ship Mercury, Colesworth, from Bencoolen, in the island of Sumatra, (E. I.) Left at Bencoolen, June 2, ship Hancock, Watts, of Boston, for Batavia. Ship Winthrop and Mary, of Gloucester, and Anna, Sweet, of Boston, had sailed for the northern part for a cargo. June 24, lat. 22, 10, long. 73, 11, E. saw a single-topgall schooner, supposed to be an American. Aug. 11, put into Woolwich Bay, sailed again Aug 15; leaving there, the Alliance, of Nantucket, with 1200 barrels oil; Mary Ann, Folger, do. 1150; Minerva, Fitch, do. 500; 19 vessels were on the coast belonging to Mr. Bennett of London. Sailed in co. from W. Bay, ship Ranger, Joy, for Nantucket, and parted company Aug. 19, lat. 10, 34, long. 20, 47, E. October 12, lat. 36, 58, N. long. 69, 23, W. spoke sloop Harry Strong, from Saybrook for Antigua.

SALEM, October 21.

Arrived the ship Ulysses, captain W. Mugford, 50 days from Cronstadt. Left there ship Hannah, Hopkins, of Boston; ship Reliance, Webster, of do. ship —, Clark of do. ship Indus, Grafton, of do. ship William, Gardner, of New-York; ship John, Wyer, of do. brig Eunice, Shillaber, of Salem. The ship Mary, and another ship from Charleston, (S. C.) arrived the day the Ulysses sailed. Brig Liberty, Henderson, of Philadelphia; ship William, Towne, of Salem; and Wells, Lindsey, of do. sailed in co. with the Ulysses, but had not arrived at Elsinore when she passed. Left at Elsinore, captain Edward Lewis, in a ship belonging to Charlestown, to sail the day after the Ulysses. Brig Washington, Hawks, of Salem, was at Copenhagen, to sail for home in a few days. Sailed in company from Elsinore, ship Hazen, Allen, of Salem, and brig Greyhound, Parsons, of Boston. Ship William, Picket, of Newburyport, sailed from Cronstadt 11 days before the Ulysses, but had not arrived at Elsinore when she left it. On Sunday last 20 leagues east of Cape Ann, spoke brig Ward, Hooper, of Portland, from France, bound to Boston, having on board a gentleman with a family; and capt. Mugford understood that the gentleman was a public character, but as it blew fresh, could not understand his name, or whether French or American.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

Arrived, ship Henry, Rogers, Lisbon; brig David and George, Abeel, Madeira; Anna, Cooper, Bremen; Huron, Beck, Aux Cayes; Integrity, Crow, Jamaica; sloop Marcus, M'Comb, Antigua.

Cleared, ship Olive, Conklin, Buonos Ayres; Potomac Chief, Church, West Indies; brig Gen. Wayne, Halfey, Demarara; schr's Salis, Harrison, St. Croix; Peter and Ann, Watlington, do. Swallow, Ackerman, Halifax; William, Burrows, Madeira.

The Henry, from Lisbon, left brig Juettin, to sail in 4 or 5 days for Philadel-

phia, schr's Chapman, do. York, in 3 days; schr's Herty, Hammonds, of Boston, to sail the 21st; schr's —, Clark, of Boston, to sail soon for Philadelphia. The brig Brandywine Miller, of New-York, waiting freight for Greenock.

The Anna, from Bremen, spoke Sept. 16, brig Delaware, 17 days from Dieppe for Boston. In lat. 38, long. 72, schr's Minerva, M'Cray, 20 days from East Cape for this port.

The Huron, left the ship Betsey, Wadsworth of New-York, to sail in 4 days. Off New-Providence, was boarded by the Echo sloop of war, and treated politely.

The Twins, Scott, sailed 5 days before the Integrity, from Jamaica for this port. *Arrivals at Jamaica, extracted from Jamaica papers from the 20th to the 26th.* — Brig William, Dixon, from N. York; brig Pheasant, from Savannah; schr's Eagle, from Norfolk; schr's Sally, from Philadelphia; brig Dove, from N. York; schr's Lydia, from do, brig Sally, from Philadelphia; sloop Fox, from Savannah; brig Donaldson, from Norfolk; sloop John, from do, and schr's Freedom, from Philadelphia. Desained, brig New-Adventure, —, Havanna, for Boston. Sailed, ship America, for Philadelphia, and Catherine, for Alexandria. Spoke, Oct. 21, the brig Franklin, 5 days from N. York for Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.

Last evening arrived the ship Edward, captain Craig, from Belfast, which she left the 5th of September, and Hannah, capt. Jemmeny, from Greenock, from whence she sailed the 9th of September. Both these vessels bring passengers, but no newspapers; so that if they had chance to have had short passages, they would have furnished nothing for public edification.

Cleared, ship John and Alice, White-side, Liverpool; Mary, Baker, Bourdeaux; schr's Amity, Latimer, Mara Caybo; Nancy, Morris, New-Orleans; Widdowson, Pigott, Newbern, N. C. Happy Return, Crowell, Havanna; sloop Hartimony, Elwood, Alexandria.

BALTIMORE, October 30.

Arrived, ship Traveller, capt. Billups, 45 days from Oporto. Left there, the brig —, captain Codman, of Portland; sloop Branch, Morse, of Boston. Spoke nothing on the passage but an English merchant ship, bound to Liverpool.

#### Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Springfield to his friend in Stockbridge.*

"A report has gone abroad that the executive of the Union has ordered the public military stores in this town to be removed to the southward.—This report has excited much alarm in the minds of the people in this part of the country, you may therefore be anxious to know the true state of the business. The report originated in Connecticut: Some of the principal Democrats in that State gave out publicly, that all the military stores would be removed out of New-England, as the people of this district of country had shown a spirit so hostile to the present administration, Mr. Jefferson was determined to put the public arms out of their reach.

About the time that this report came abroad, Mr. Lincoln, the attorney general, arrived in this town, and many people supposed he was charged with the order for removing the public arms. A considerable number of people were assembled at the arsenal at the time that Mr. Lincoln visited it and I believe from the conversation that there passed, the attorney General soon became sensible of the jealousy and indignation which a removal of the public stores would excite in the minds of the people of N. England. In order therefore to quiet the public mind, he began to enquire, if the ground round the arsenal could be purchased by the government, and at what price, &c. but he did not purchase it, as it has been given out in some of the public papers, though he might have had it on reasonable terms. Whether this was a mere feint in order to conceal the actual designs of the government about this business, you can judge for yourself. For myself I have no doubt but the arms will be removed from this town, and from New-England, at some future day not far distant. I hope I am mistaken in my conjecture on this subject, but it appears to be a fixed principle in the present administration, to bend or sub-

ject New-England, and to do this I believe, the government will go all lengths."

*Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated Sept. 6, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.*

"I cannot avoid acquainting you with a circumstance which, in my opinion, merits the attention of your government.—A few days ago, the Cabildo, or Council, of this city, petitioned the Governor, at the request of the French and Spanish physicians, to prevent two Americans from practising here; One of them is doctor Zerban, a young gentleman of great skill, who has for ten years past practised with the greatest success and approbation in this place: the other is a young gentleman from Virginia, of equal talents, but has not had more than two or three years experience in this place. The Governor has thought proper to forbid their attending the sick; and furthermore, orders that all who do not send for the French and Spanish physicians, be sent to the hospital—a place from whence, I believe, not one American or Englishman out of hundreds who have been forced by necessity to take refuge there, have come out alive. Doctors Zerban and Flood still continue to assist their countrymen in a clandestine manner; but we fear some desperate measures may be taken to prevent them, which will be attended with the most distressing consequences to the poor American strangers here, who receive no kind of hospitality nor attention from the people: and I dare venture to say, that of the poorer class of Americans who come here at this season, out of an hundred, there will not escape ten. The French and Spaniards, independent of their antipathy and dislike to us, and the want of medical knowledge in the most of them, have not the faculty of conversing with a stranger, and therefore do not acquire so perfect a knowledge of the situation of their patient, as tho' they understood him: nor are they so attentive which is a great point in a disease like the present prevailing yellow fever."

*Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Lisbon, dated the 14th of September, to a merchant in New-York.*

"The uncommon fall of grain in England, aided by our abundant crops of Indian corn, has considerably lowered the price of this article as well as wheat. Flour is still worth 19 dollars per barrel, but we expect it will shortly go down. The articles of American produce which remain in brisk demand, are, rice, fish, beef and pork. We consider, however, most of our present prices as likely to vary a good deal before this reaches you, so that a quotation would be of little use.

"As to public affairs, there is nothing new, except the publication of our treaty with Spain, the 2d article of which expressly stipulates, that the ports of Portugal shall be shut to all British ships whatever."

"Cadiz and St. Lucar are again closely blockaded, and no vessel is allowed to go either in or out without special permission from the British admiral, who is cruising off with 15 sail of the line and 3 frigates!"

THOUGHTS,  
*Collected from some of the best Writers on Politics.*

THE republican principle demands, that the deliberate sense of the community should govern the conduct of those to whom they entrust the management of their affairs; but it does not require an unqualified complaisance to every sudden breeze of passion, or to every transient impulse which the people may receive from the arts of men, who flatter their prejudices to betray their interests. It is a just observation, that the people commonly intend the public good. This often applies to their very errors. But their good sense would despise the adulator, who should pretend that they always reason right about the means of promoting it.

Obloquy is a necessary ingredient in the composition of all true glory; It was not only in the Roman customs, but it is in the nature and constitution of things, that calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph.

The use of character is to be a shield against calumny.

That state which lays its foundation in rare and heroic virtues, will be sure to have its superstructure in the basest profligacy and corruption. An honorable and fair profit is the best security against avarice and rapacity; as in all things else, a lawful and regulated enjoyment is the

best security against disorderly and execrable.

In a popular government, it is not difficult to inflame the passions of a people with imaginary as well as real evils.

It is a truth sanctioned by many experiments, that legislative power, vested in two houses, is exercised with more safety and effect, than when vested in a single assembly,

The tyranny of a monarch is the steady gale, which gives time to prepare for its ravages; it enables the seaman to clear his decks and hand his sail—the farmer to leave his field, to shut his doors and shelter himself and his herds from the impending storm. But popular despotism is a whirlwind, a tornado of passions; it collects in a moment; a calm clear sky is instantly darkened, and furious winds, bursting on their affrighted victims while helpless and unguarded, sweep away the fruits of their labor, and bury them in the ruins.

It ought to be a settled rule with a representative, to make the most of his *actual situation*; and not to refuse to do a proper thing, because there is something else more proper, which he is not able to do.

If honesty be true policy with regard to the transient interest of individuals, it is much more certainly so with regard to the permanent interests of communities.

The oftener a measure is brought under examination, the greater the diversity in the situations of those who are to examine it, the less must be the danger of those errors which flow from want of due deliberation, or of those missteps which proceed from the contagion of some common passion or interest. It is far less probable, that culpable views of any kind should infect all the parts of the government, at the same moment, and in relation to the same object, than that they should by turns govern and mislead every one of them.

It becomes those who think favorably of the political principles of infidels, to take heed least they be insensibly drawn away to think lightly of religion.

Liberty has suffered more from the hands of infidels, amidst all their successes and declamations, than from its professed enemies; and still it bleeds beneath their wounds. It may be safely affirmed, that if ever the nations of the earth be blessed with equal liberty, it will be by the prevalence, not of the pretended illuminations of infidel philosophy, but of that doctrine which teaches us to *do unto others as we would that others should do unto us.*

Deists can distinguish between Christianity and its abuses, when an end is to be answered by it; and when an end is to be answered by it, they can, with equal facility, confound them.

#### PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,  
Brig George, Taylor, Jamaica  
Schr. Commerce, Mann, Baltimore.

#### Public Sale.

TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
*For the Benefit of the Underwriters,*

#### One Bale No. 4,

Containing blue and drab planks, damaged on board the ship Sukey, from Liverpool to Norfolk.

P. G. MARSTELLER,  
Nov. 2. Vendue-Master.

Just Received,

A consignment of strong, well flavored WHISKEY,

For Sale by HEWES and MILLER.

Nov. 2. d6t

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, a Grey Mare, switch tail and a small black spot on each ear, about 13½ hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus, I A. Whoever will bring said mare to me, near Four Mile Run, shall have a reward of FIVE DOLLARS.

PETER VEITCH.

Nov. 2. eost

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain William Chapman, deceased, are requested to furnish the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment—no longer indulgence can be given, but the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

JOHN FOSTER,

Nov. 2. eost Adm'r.

**COTTON & STEWART**  
Have received, a large and general  
**ASSORTMENT of BOOKS**  
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF  
**POLITE LITERATURE;**

Amongst which, are the following:  
JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, hot press'd  
Dr. Kerzene's Phys., 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View of Society, Shellefield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's Practice of Physic, Walks on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibb's Surveying, Moore's Navigation by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Brantley's St. Peter, Buchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Lady's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Gaidwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton's on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensary, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman's Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Politic Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knox's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Collygan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Danherger's Travels, &c. &c.

**N O V E L S.**

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Westland, Mai of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dimbyne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Jupe, and the Baron, Ghost Sier, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortenburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emma de Varmont, Oxendale Abbey, The Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edeltrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoensdern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heirets, 3 vols. Miss Barrières, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mardon, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Mystic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books, Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Children's Books, Writing and Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or single.

COUNTRY Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

October 29.

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Caren, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOPE,  
October 23.

**REMOVAL.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his store into the brick house adjoining Messrs. James Russell & Co's, where he has opened a neat assortment of

**SEASONABLE GOODS,**

Consisting of

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, Kerseys, half thick, flannelings, coatings, Kendal cottons, flannels, baizes, rose and striped blankettis, cassimeres, swansdowns, plaids and jerseys, fancy cord, velvets, fustians, stuffs, calicoes, Irish linens, hawk, check handkerchiefs, beds ticking, ticklenburg, snaburg, &c.—Gentlemen's fine hats of the newer fashion and of a very superior quality, felt do. by the case and by retail, children's coarse and fine do. shoes, kid, stuff, and leather slippers.—Loaf sugar, brown do. in barrels, coffee in bags and barrels, pepper and allspice, china and queen's ware, which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

Oct. 16.

d6eo

**Wants Employment,**

A PERSON lately from Europe—he would act as overseer to a gentleman's demesne or plantation. A line directed to A. B. Dumfries, Virginia, will be attended to.

October 12.

23w2w

**COLUMBIAN ACADEMY,**  
King-Street, between Pitt and Royal Streets  
**ALEXANDRIA.**

Young Gentlemen are taught English, French, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, with other branches of an useful and ornamental education, by the Rev. James Chambers, A. M. many years master of a Boarding School in England.

**TERMS.**

Dols. Chs.

Education, Board, Lodging,	
Washing and Stationery,	50
per quarter,	
Day Scholars, for Latin,	7 50
French, &c.	
Do. do. for English,	6
French, &c.	
Do. do. for English, A-	4
rithmetic, &c.	

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly employed. Young ladies are taught in separate classes, English, French, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, in separate apartments. Great care will be taken to instruct the more advanced youth in the elements of composition, particularly Epistolary Writing, and the rules to be observed in Public Speaking.

August 1.

**VALUABLE LOTS,**  
AND

**GROUND RENTS**

In the town of Alexandria, for Sale.

**WILL BE SOLD**, at Public Auction, on the premises, on the second Monday in November next, the following valuable Lots in the town of Alexandria, viz.

**One LOT** situate on the east side of Fairfax street and south side of King street, fronting on Fairfax street 82 feet, and on King street 80 feet 6 inches, bounded on the south by an alley. This lot is one of the best situations in the town of Alexandria for business, and has on it a large and convenient store and dwelling house.

**One other LOT** situate on the south side of King street, between Water and Union streets, fronting on King street 66 feet, and extending back 117 feet to an alley.

**And one other LOT** on the west side of Water street, fronting on Water street 82 feet, extending back 93 feet 5 inches to an alley, and is bounded on the north by an alley.

Also, The following GROUND RENTS in fee, viz.

**A Rent of two hundred and two dollars and an half,** granted by John Jencks, Olney Windsor, Jos. Jencks and Crawford Jencks, to Job Fitzgerald, late dec'd, his heirs and assigns forever, issuing out of and charged on a lot of ground on the south side of King street, between Water and Union streets, which several lots and ground rents, were conveyed by said John Fitzgerald to the subscribers.

**One fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash, and notes, well endorsed, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, or in any of the banks of Baltimore, or in the bank of Columbia, payable in thirty, fifty and ninety days, will be taken for the residue.**

Wallace, Johnson & Muir.  
Sept. 3. 1aw4w. dds

**JOSÉPH HIBBERD,**

Late from Baltimore,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the Potting Business, at the Pot-House formerly occupied by Captain Henry Piercy, where he manufactures, and has for sale at the most reduced prices for cash, by wholesale or retail, a large assortment of coarse Earthen Ware, of the best quality.

Orders from the country, or elsewhere, will be punctually attended to, and ware delivered at any wharf or store in town, and, if required, will be packed in crates at the shortest notice.

Oct. 13.

eo

**To Rent,**

And possession given the 22d day of November next,

That valuable land situated on the main road between Colchester and Alexandria, where Samuel Devaughn now lives. Any person inclined to rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living near the premises.

Wm. TRIPPLETT, sen.

6 pipes,	} TENERIFFE 6 half pipes,	} WINE, 4 qr. casks,
Of a superior quality,		
Just received and for Sale by PHINEAS JANNEY.		

7 mo. 29. eost 1w

**WHEAT.**

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand bushels of good wheat.

John M'Kinney,  
King-street, opposite the Washington tavern—Who will give Cash for

**FLAXSEED.**

Sept. 19. d

**SHREVE & JANNEY**

**HAVE FOR SALE,**

At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,

**N. England Rum in bls.**

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in bls.

Coffee in bags and bls.

Pepper of an excellent quality in bags, Hyson, souchong and bohea tea by the cheft,

Castile and white soap in boxes,

45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,

Fine salt,

Mackarel by the barrel,

Cod fish by the box,

Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,

Fifty barrels and 50 hds. of Sugar.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,

Mens' strong do. by the doz.

Ravens duck by the piece or bale,

A few bales of gurahs and salgochys, and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.

Sept. 14. d

**JOHN G. LADD**

**HAS FOR SALE,**

Coats and fine salt,

Russia sheeting and Duck,

West India and N. E. rum,

Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,

Hyson, hysonkin, Teas of the best qua-

souchon and bohea lity,

A few casks Madeira wine,

Do. bls. beef,

Mould and dipt candles,

7 by 9 window glas,

Soap, cheese and chad,

Men and women's shoes,

Writing and wrapping paper,

Cotton and wool in bags,

1 box linen checks,

1 do. playing cards,

1 do. Dutch quills,

Sewing twine,

A few crates and boxes glass ware,

Pepper, nutmegs, allspice, allum,

Plaster of Paris, &c. &c.

Oct. 14. d

**50 Dollars Reward.**

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's pasture, (near the seat of the late Mr. Madin, and about 4 miles from this town) on Thursday night, the 10th instant, two GELDINGS, one of them a bright bay, about 15 hands high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, a star and small blaze or spot down to or near his nose, braided on one of his thighs, but which is not recollect, thus O.; he trots well and very easy in a slow travelling gait, and was bled before.

The other a bright sorrel, about 14 hands high, a short mane and tail, a white spot upon his back, occasioned by the saddle, trots hard, and drags his hind feet, by which they are much worn, holds his head high when mounted, has had the glanders for some time, but is almost well; he was bled before, but had lost one of his shoes.

Whoever delivers the said horses to the subscriber, shall receive 20 dollars reward, or 10 dollars for either of them. If the horses were stolen, which is more than probable, the person stopping and securing the thief, so that he may be convicted, shall receive a reward of 30 dollars upon his being convicted for stealing the aforesaid horses, or either of them.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, 12th Sept. 1801. d

**New Hardware Store.**

The Subscribers having commenced business under the firm of Hamilton and Green, offer for sale at their store, corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, formerly occupied by Ricketts, Newton and Co., a general assortment of

**Hardware & Groceries.**

JAMES H. HAMILTON

CLEMENT GREEN.

OCT. 1.

**Roberts and Griffith HAVE FOR SALE,**